



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1896.

NUMBER 13

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

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AU BRÉSIL  
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 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 1,328,751  
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**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 112, Rua da Passagem**  
 Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.  
 Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Baedera) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.  
 Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."  
 Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.  
 The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:  
 Dr. BAEDERA . . . . . No. 75 Rua 1º de Março, from 1 to 3 p.m.  
 The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

**FOR SALE**  
 A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 5 sofas, 1 rocking chair, and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembla.

**PRIVATE LESSONS.**  
 Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends passing the summer.—80, Rua do Imperador.

**SITUATION WANTED**  
 An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil.  
 Address: Import and Export, c/o Editor, Rio News.

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
 Young Englishman speaking Portuguese fluently seeks immediate employment as clerk, salesman, or position of trust. Commercial experience and first class testimonials. Address "Willing" at this office.

**WANTED.**  
 A furnished room with or without board by a young German.  
 Address to initials H. K. No. 92 at the office of this paper.

**Missing Friends.**  
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
 JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
 DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 APLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Horetzoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.  
 MERCECA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.  
 OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?  
 TOLLEY, or TOLLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Tain, Mich. Will hear very good news or calling at the Consulate General.  
 Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1896.

**Official Directory**  
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iatohary (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iatohary (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
 CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month; 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteo. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.  
 Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Richeleu No. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at a Fabrika Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MEILO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Bateria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
 ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.  
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São'Anna No. 95. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.  
 IGREJA EVANGELICA PLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. JAMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**  
 Dr. William Frederiek Eisele, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.  
 Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

**Miscellaneous.**  
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembla.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —The Chilean government is arranging to mobilize fifty thousand national guards at the end of May next. In June the number will be increased to a hundred thousand. Argentina will probably follow suit and call out two hundred thousand a little later on.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 20th affirms that the Chilean government intends to place an order in England for a new ironclad, provided with all the latest appliances. The order will be for its completion with the greatest urgency. This new exhibition of folly has been anticipated ever since the Argentines purchased the *Vares*.  
 —Santiago telegrams of the 21st confirm the report that Chili has acquired a new ironclad in England. It is explained, also, that the ironclad now under construction by Armstrong has been ceded to Japan, while Chili substitutes for it a larger and more perfect ship, whose cost will exceed a million sterling. This new engine of war will be called *O'Higgins*. It is clearly evident that Chili has gone completely mad, and that Argentina is a close second.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th says it is considered probable that some of the deputies imprisoned for conspiring against the government, will be liberated.

—The earthquakes in Valparaiso have continued at intervals during the past week, causing much damage and keeping the people in a state of great alarm. Owing to prognostications of a violent earthquake on the 29th inst., it is anticipated that the city will be practically abandoned on that date. The banks have already given notice of an intention to close their doors on the 28th and 29th, and it is expected that all business houses and public departments will do the same.

—In the San Juan de Dios Hospital there are twenty-five sisters of charity; in San Agustin hospital four; in the Lazareto six; and in the Hospicio eight—in all forty-three. And these saintly women—many of them of high birth—who live and move in the midst of pestilence and scenes which no pen could adequately describe, receive for their services, outside of board and lodging, which are free of the planters), a monthly gift of two dollars each! Of a truth it has been said that these sisters are the salt of the earth.—*Chilian Times*, Valparaiso.

—A writer from Chile says that the financial state of that republic is in a most lamentable and desperate condition, worse perhaps than ours ever was. Whilst during the last four years the expenses have regularly increased to forty millions, the income has increased only twenty millions. If the government were not bankrupt, or nearly so, already, it would not matter much; but as it is the situation is really trying. What will they do for further armaments, and how will they manage to keep up the military racket in these conditions, is the question? If it ends up in making an armed peace impossible, it may turn out to be one of those many misfortunes which are blessings in disguise.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**  
 STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.  
 A triangular pyramid 11 metres in height, painted white and surmounted with two red cages, has been erected on Cape Orange. It is situated on the summit of the hill, the height of which in the English chart is given as 152 feet, but the report sent to the hydrographic office gives the height of 62 metres above the sea-level.  
 The colour of the pyramid at Cape Possession has been changed to red and white horizontal stripes.  
 The old buoy on Triton bank has been replaced by a conical buoy, painted black with the name of the bank in white letters, surmounted with a spherical cage. It is situated in 12.5 metres of water, and more or less in the old position.

From the London Times.  
**A STURDY FOLK, THE BOERS.**  
 Among all the white men now thronging Johannesburg and other parts of the Transvaal in search of gold, how many can say with truth that they know anything of the Dutch farmers? Not one man in a hundred. They will sneer at him, laugh at his guttural tongue, and his heavy, uncouth ways, rail at his government; but as for taking the trouble to acquire his language and find out something of the inner heart of the man, they will not do it—in their feverish search for fortune they have not the time.  
 And yet this farmer of the wilderness, rough and uncouth, and often surly and suspicious as he is, has a great and stirring history behind him in South Africa, of which he is, and has a right to be proud. He and his have struggled, and tugged, and warred, and been massacred, and have suffered in blood, and pain, and pastoral wealth these 250 years past. I doubt whether even an equal number of English peasant, farmers, soldiers, and settlers, if they had been planted at the Cape in 1652, as the early Dutch were, would have emerged from the long struggle so little spoiled, and having lost so little of their national characteristics. The Dutch Afrikaners are still of pure European blood; they still cling to the simplest and sublimest faith to the literal teaching of their bibles, still cherish with deep affection and devotion, and families, still go about their herding and hunting and trekking in the old, slow, unconquerable, dogged spirit of their ancestors, still turn their faces north, and as their pastures grow small and crowded, trek for new lands with undimmed hope and vigor.

For my part, whenever I shake hands with one of these great, slow-moving Boers, I forget his uncouth ways, his oddities, his lack of the thin veneer of modern culture, and think to myself—this man, despite his unpromising exterior, is one of a band of heroes who have endured manifold sufferings, whose bones litter the silent veldt in every distant nook and corner of South Africa, and who are, upon the whole, as fine a race of pioneers as the world has seen. They have their faults and weaknesses, these people, but what nationality has not?  
 The Boers are a race of hunters, as well as pastoralists, and the Transvaal Boers especially have been engaged in a war of extermination (lamentable to the lover of animal life) against every species of wild beast. Numbers of them have been occupied ever since boyhood in the hunting of elephants, buffaloes, lions, rhinoceroses, and other heavy game. They have practically exterminated the elephant south of the Zambezi, and the buffalo is becoming very scarce. No man who understands South African hunting can pretend to say that the chase of these animals is not a dangerous one, requiring the highest qualities of nerve and courage. I will not say that the average Boer hunter will, by way of recreation, face the lion singlehanded in the way that the great English hunters—Selous, Oswald, Vane, Gordon-Cumming, Baldwin, and others have accustomed us to. Few hunters, indeed, are so quixotic. The Boer treats the lion as dangerous vermin, if possible obtains help from his fellows, and as a matter of business slays him by a volley. But hundreds! Boers have slain lions singlehanded, and hundreds have been mauled and even killed by lions.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

- LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
- PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
- CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
- PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
- BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cusnie & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents.)
  - England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
  - France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
  - Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
  - Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
  - Italy..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
  - Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . . £1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

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From the New York Nation

**VENEZUELA AS A SISTER REPUBLIC.**

It is a remarkable example of the power of words to take the place of ideas that our government should now revert to the Monroe Doctrine and call upon us to stand by Venezuela, as a republic, against Great Britain—our ally in the previous controversy—as a monarchy. Of course, Venezuela is called a republic, as Great Britain is called a monarchy; but if we go behind the names and consider the facts, what do we find? Are the institutions of Venezuela republican? Is its government popular? It is notorious that in Latin America the majority of the so-called republics are military dictatorships, tempered by periodical revolutions. In the intermediate periods between successive dictatorships their condition is one of anarchy. During the reign of each military tyrant the forms of republican government are observed; elections are held; but the "purity of the ballot" is protected by troops, and the success of the governmental candidates is assured by the show of armed force. During the periods of revolutionary anarchy all traces of republicanism disappear. There is no security for life or property except in the case of foreigners, who are protected by the warships of their respective countries.

Venezuelan devotion to the inalienable right of self-government is finely illustrated by events that took place no longer ago than 1892. In that year there was a dispute as to the validity of the title of President Palacio, pending the election of a successor under a new constitution. The opinion of the Supreme Court was invoked. The judges found against the President. He promptly threw all of them into jail—except the ones that ran away. Then the President asked Congress to pass a resolution affirming his title. When it refused to do so, he had it closed by troops, and had all the members who voted against him arrested. Every member of the federal council was also imprisoned. All the newspapers except the government organ were suppressed. Martial law was declared, and the President issued a proclamation asserting, in the most patriotic terms, his earnest purpose to "safeguard the liberties of the people." He went on to say that, as "guardian of the constitution and the law," it would be necessary for him to become dictator, though this did not mean "a personal government, which I in my strict republican convictions abhor."

Venezuela's record as a staunch friend and ally of this country is fully up to her shining example of republicanism. She rejected the Blaine-McKinley proffer of reciprocity and did it in offensive terms. Her Congress resolved that, in the first place, they did not want to abate any of their customs duties, and, furthermore, that they did not want to discriminate in favor of the manufacturers of the United States as against those of Europe, with whom they were, and desired to continue, on the best of terms. This from our "natural, commercial, and political ally!" In 1871 three American steamers were seized by Venezuelan belligerents, and a claim for damages was, in consequence, taken up and pushed by our state department. Venezuela promised indemnity again and again, but would never pay up. Negotiations dragged along for twenty years till, finally, in 1890, Congress passed a joint resolution "authorizing and empowering the President of the United States to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan government; . . . . . and to secure this end he is

authorized to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary." This resolution became a law without President Harrison's signature. But oh the difference to Mr. Olney if it had been England and Lord Salisbury proposing such violence against our friend, ally, and sister republic!

In a word, the American secretary of state's references to Venezuelan republicanism and friendship and English monarchy and hostility have no more to do with the facts than with the planet Jupiter. Hundreds of Americans in the Turkish empire, many of them from Mr. Olney's own state, pray God every day that England may take Syria or Armenia and give the natives and American residents alike justice, liberty, protection to life and property. At the same moment the head of their own government is asserting that if Great Britain should retain English law and representative government over 33,000 square miles in South America, where it now exists, the people of the United States would be compelled to arm themselves to the teeth and rush into a bloody war to undo the outrage.

From the Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

**MAR DEL PLATA.**

II.

We were talking about the Rambla, if I remember rightly; let us finish with it. There is a legend that there are people in Mar del Plata who never appear on the Rambla in the same dress twice. This is an error—a fable that needs to be exploded. Suppose you were a girl and had no dresses, how many combinations could you make, do you think? Sit down and work it out. Blouse of No. 1, skirt of No. 2, hat of No. 3. Blouse of No. 6, hat of No. 4, skirt of No. 9, and so on until eternity. Give a girl to dresses, an extra hat or two, and a few pairs of gloves of different colours, and you can leave all the combinations to her with blind confidence: she will be sure to work them out. The Rambla girls at Mar del Plata, as a general rule, do little else than think out and exhibit combinations of this sort. They eat and sleep, of course, but they hardly ever bathe. They get up at any hour between sunrise and ten o'clock. Between ten and twelve o'clock they are showing off their combinations on the Rambla. After breakfast they go to sleep again, and at three o'clock in the afternoon they are hard at work organizing other combinations. Then there is a parade about sundown—preparatory to a third combination. Yet another combination is displayed at dinner. Possibly, too, a final and overwhelming effort at adornment is made for the saloon—the post-prandial-in-door, open-order skirmishing which takes place before bed time. As a rule the young ladies change their dresses about four times a day. Some average six times, while some are content with twice.

I vote the dancing saloons very respectable, but most infernally dull. All the young ladies are there seated in picturesque rows round the room. The aged parents are there also, sporting tight dresscoats, frocks, stiff silks and other conventional war paint. There is very little dancing. In a general way, I think only the very young girls dance. Once a girl wears a long dress she goes in for sitting gracefully on the cushioned lounges that encircle the walls and the bases of the columns, and there she wields her fan, and looks cool and ethereal, and receives the homage of the admiring youngster that is ambitious of her favours. There were ten flirtations in the Bristol saloon and six in the saloon of the Grand on the night that I was shown through these perfumed haunts. I may remark that a good deal of the cooing which I witnessed was anything but satisfactory. There seemed to be a quarrel in full swing between five out of every six pairs of lovers. As far as I could see the men were the culprits. They were trying to explain away something or other—some difficulty—the weather—roulette—goodness knows what.

Well, there you have the Rambla, and the saloons, and the girls—especially the latter. There are girls who bathe, and race around, and enjoy themselves—flesh-faced, jolly-looking lasses, mostly English-speaking. Outside of these the waves are not patronized by the sex, excepting the elder ladies and the little girls of from four or five to eleven or twelve years of age.

And the roulette? You have read descriptions of it so often that I shall not waste time in explaining it over again. It is a fascinating game. The best way to learn

it is to bet a little. After you have carefully and gracefully lost about \$30 you will have gained a fair elementary knowledge of the tables. It will cost you about \$500 to graduate as an average player, and if you have an "estancia" or a block of house property to spare it is possible for you to become an expert. Very few people who go to the tables escape the contagion of gambling. They nibble, and hesitate, and resolve to be firm, and inwardly swear not to risk a cent, after which they bet five or ten dollars, just for the fun of the thing. Many people begin in this way and end by losing a small fortune. If you want to know my opinion of the game, it is that you are nearly dead sure to lose in the long run—just the same as in all gambling. I saw people losing and winning hundreds round the various tables, but I know that the real winner is the bank. The roulette room *par excellence* is at the Bristol. It is a luxurious hell, with a bar attached. There are soft sofas and couches in plenty. The waiters are passing civil. The drinks are iced to the last degree of nicety. In fact, you are in a position to go to the devil with great comfort and style. If you want to lose money in roulette gambling, go and lose it; that is your own affair. But if you don't want to lose money, then keep away from the roulette room. If you go in you are nearly sure to play. If you play you are nearly sure to lose. There you are.

I almost forgot to say that the roulette table is a sore thorn in the side of the summer girl. It is her greatest rival at Mar del Plata.

And now, if you don't mind, let us leave this social tread-mill to those who from choice or necessity have to keep it going. Let us leave all the dressing, and the flirting, and gambling and parading, and let us enjoy ourselves if we can. Let us take a run round to stretch our legs and have a good time with the boys.

Who are the boys? Why you yourself are one, if you are made of the right stuff. Are you young and gay, with all your hair on your head, with a taste for harmless fun, and a dread of high shirt collars, and a reckless disregard of what the old people think of you? If so, then you are a boy. Are you on the other side of a certain age with all your silky scalp lock buried in the grave where lie the years of your youth, but with a young man's spirit and a young man's hopefulness still throbbing in your pulses? If so, then you also are one of the boys. Are you old or young, in mourning or out of it, in debt or wealthy, but with a laugh on your lips for your own sorrows, and a kind word for the sorrows of others, with a twinkle in your eye for any new joke that is good, for any clean story that is well told, for any humorous thing at all in this humorous world, with a capacity for thinking well of others and for seeing the silver lining to the clouds that gather occasionally over your life? If so, then bless you, it is quite evident that you, too, belong to the boys.

For the boys Mar del Plata is a grand place. If you are a boy you get ever so much enjoyment out of it. You leave the hotels and the saloons and the Rambla and the roulette all to themselves and you make a break for the seashore. The bathing is splendid, that is when you can steal into the sea after night fall, or in the dawn, without the patented nuisance called a bathing suit. The old water tricks of long ago come back to you as if by magic by the time you have kicked through the first half-dozen combers. The gray old sea is just as salty and as undrinkable as ever, but then he wasn't made to quench your thirst, was he? The waves come rolling in with their ancient chant so full of melody and mystery. They are not terrible, not they. Here is one towering thirty feet above you as you roll through the foam-flecked back water. It lifts you like a cork, you climb up along its dimpled face, you reach out with an overhead stroke as you gain the crest, and you slap the snowy plumage in sheer joy, just as you do the back of an old friend whom you have not met for years. You know each other, the sea and you. He recognizes you as the truant whom he used to fondle and play with years ago, but thousands of miles away from here. He wonders how you have grown. He is apparently pleased to see you. How glad you are now that you didn't come out bandaged, buttoned, belted, and thoroughly disguised in your bathing dress! How glad you are to think that the abominable costume in question is fluttering in the

breeze on the clothes line of mine host Dumont several hundred yards away!

A party of boys set out for a tramp along the seashore, and I joined them, after promising not to tell compromising stories of the expedition. We visited the Grotto. This institution is supposed to be one of the strong points about Mar del Plata. It is the fashion to go there with an Italian stone-cutter chartered for the purpose, and have your name engraved on the rocks. I noticed that many hundreds of people have thus given themselves away to the specialists of the next geological period. Nearly every idiot who visits Mar del Plata has his name cut into the rocks of the Grotto. Nor is he satisfied with his own name. He works in the names of his wife and children and friends. Here are a few sample inscriptions: "José de F— y familia," "Juan R. de Z— y señora," "Familia de B—," "Pedro S. y amigos," "El doctor F— y cuatro hijos." How does that look for immortality? When these names are dug up in the 350th century, what a laugh the Professors Owen and Marsh of that epoch will have over the snobbish Coptics of to-day! I noticed that a certain man after chipping his own name into a most conspicuous rock, added the name of his yacht. How did the yacht get up there? Who knows? Unless that man is a noted writer of fiction his yacht visited the Grotto. If his assertion is bona fide, then he might have left on record how his vessel sailed up a steep hillside, over huge rocks, through a narrow passage, until it reached a place about 80 feet above high tide. Possibly the inquiries of the 350th century may solve this difficult problem. For my part, I give it up.

There is a rocky headland to the south of the town of Mar del Plata and behind this you have St. James' Bay. This bay will, in the course of time, I feel sure, be the most popular bathing place in Mar del Plata. There is a half-finished hotel there, most picturesquely situated, which, if made habitable and comfortable, would be sure to find plenty of patronage. The beach is extensive at this point, level, and sheltered. The bathing is considered much safer here than on any part of the adjacent coast. The situation is splendid, and if the communication with the town were better, I am certain the majority of sensible people would prefer the locality to all the show and nonsense of the Bristol Hotel and the Rambla.

Before we reached St. James' Bay we came upon a chicken farm high up upon the side of a hill. One of the boys, an American, said chicken farming ought to pay in this country, where there are so few niggers. There was a big dog in charge of the farm, who came out of a box and laid down the law. That dog insulted us individually and collectively. He assumed that our intentions in visiting the farm were dishonest and wanted to mistake us for niggers. He would not even allow us to look at the chicken coops and pens. The owner of the farm did not appear, but basely remained within doors, leaving his uncultured dog to gratuitously malign and threaten a party of defenceless and peaceable strangers. One of the boys made me promise to denounce this incivility and injustice in the papers, and I am complying with my promise.

We also visited La Perla del Norte, but we found no pearl there. It is a sleepy place. The only inhabitants we could find were two children who were playing on the beach—running races against the breakers. There is a hotel under the balcony of which the tide washes and gurgles. There didn't seem to be any people staying at it, nor did the hotel seem to expect anybody.

I have no more time now to write about Mar del Plata. I must stop. But before I do so I want to say that once you clear the paling of the Rambla, once you leave the fashionable people a few squares behind you, Mar del Plata is like another country, and makes you feel like another person altogether. It must also be a regular paradise for the children. You see them in swarms on the beach, digging, rolling about in the sand, dancing in and out of the waves, howling, laughing, tumbling over each other,—sunbrowned, healthy—with dirty pinafores and heads of hair most hopelessly tossed and tangled—and all of them having a most glorious time.

Yes, Mar del Plata is well worth a visit. It is one of the very few places in the Argentine republic from which you are half sorry to come back to Buenos Aires.

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### The most comfortable Hotel

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Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000  
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Idem, French calf, pointed..... 9\$ and 10\$000  
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CRUISING AMONG THE CARIBBEES.

Antigua is long and low, without high mountains or striking features. There are a few hills at one end of an eminence of about fourteen hundred feet, not far from the center of the island. Seen from a distance the island seemed rough and barren, but as the voyager draws near, hills and valleys open to his view, and the shore puts on an appearance of luxuriant vegetation, though destitute of trees except around the town of St. Johns. This is the capital of the Windward islands, and the governor resides here in an unpretentious house, with a public park near at hand and the beginning of a botanic garden beyond. The whole island is under cultivation and all in sugar, hence the present depression of that staple is severely felt. The want of springs and an insufficient rainfall are the only serious drawbacks to the fertility of Antigua. A story is told of a man who during a period of drouth brought casks of water from Montserrat and sold the precious liquid for so high a price that he was induced to make a second excursion for water. Arriving with his cargo, he increased his figure so much that the inhabitants refused to buy, and instead united in solemn prayers for rain, which being speedily answered, at once rewarded their faith and punished his greed. The moral of the story is a good one whether it be fact or fiction. There are but two or three springs and no river, and the rainfall is less than on the other islands, yet on account of its dryness and sandy soil the health of the island is excellent.

Antigua has been the scene of a number of insurrections in the days of slavery. The island was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, but as he found it full of Caribs, and could get no good water, he simply gave the island a name after the church of St. Mary of Antigua at Seville, and sailed away. In 1520 Don Antonio Serrano, of Spain, tried to colonize it, but failed. A century later a French captain of a privateer made a short stay. In 1632 Sir Thomas Warner, who is buried at Old Roads on St. Kitts, and who was a notable man in West Indian history, sent his son with a British army to take and settle the island. There was continual fighting for years with the Caribs, who had no mind to have their possessions taken from them by Englishmen, and in 1640 a Carib chief stole the English governor's wife and carried her away to Dominica. This raid is celebrated in the ancient legend of "Ding a Ding Nook," which is briefly as follows: The wife and child of the governor of Antigua, who were very dear to him, were one day missing from the government house. Inquiry from all the neighboring planters revealed no traces of them. Gradually it dawned upon the agonized husband and father that his wife and child had been carried off by the Carib Indians. He heard that some Caribs with their chief had been seen upon the island and that they had returned to their homes in Dominica. With a few friends he sailed down the island and landed where the town of Roseau now stands. There he learned that his suspicions were correct, and that the chief with his captives had left shortly before for his lodge in the center of the island. He followed after, and before long found spots of blood on the path. Believing that these spots indicated that his family had been slain, the pursuers hurried forward and came upon a party of Indians whom they slew after a severe battle. A short distance beyond the place of conflict the governor came to an Indian lodge, and upon opening the door his wife and child fell into his arms. The blood upon the path had dropped from the bruised feet of the captives as they had walked up the rough mountain path.

Full of gratitude and happiness, the governor brought his family back to their Antigua home; but, alas! the anxiety and excitement through which he had passed disordered the mind of the husband. He began to be suspicious of his wife, and imagined that she had gone freely with the Carib chief. No devotion or affection on her part seemed able to break the dark spell which enchained him, and fierce jealousy and hate took the place of love. The efforts of friends to dissipate his fancies proved unavailing, and it became necessary to separate the unhappy man from one whom he had tenderly loved and rescued from captivity, lest he should take her life. Whether the cloud ever lifted and

happiness returned, the legend does not inform us.

The island, though destitute of imposing characteristics, is yet a beautiful member of the group. In the midst of such natural beauties the higher classes of the inhabitants of these islands while away the hours of daylight until the sun reaches the west and throws his rich beams on every cloud which

"Throngs to pavilion upon him." Suddenly he appears to touch the bosom of the flaming waves, and then, sending forth one vivid line of glory, he sinks to rest upon his golden couch. I wish that I could write with truth as well as poetry, "Now comes still evening on,"

but no sooner does the sun go down than sounds of all sorts fill the air. Negro men and women and children gather in groups and begin to gabble, crickets and frogs raise their shrill pipes, mosquitos hum, and cockroaches scrape the floors or crawl in myriads over the tables, while in country places land crabs clatter about, owls hoot, and multitudes of insects make unmusical noises. We were fortunate in sleeping upon a steamer most of our nights, and, being anchored some distance from the shore, enjoyed a peace which the landsman could not secure.

In advance of our arrival we had sent word to have a turtle dinner prepared, and as this delicacy is to be had in great quantity, visions of rich green fat, and white meat and yellow eggs, filled the imaginations of the epicureans of the party. But such dreams were destined to a rude awakening. Our restaurant was overwhelmed by the size of the order which he received, and no one who dined that day at Antigua desired to repeat the experience, even for the fun of seeing a mob of negro men and women scramble after dinner in the street for bits of silver which were lavishly scattered among them like corn among a flock of chickens. The stately turtle soup of the lord mayor of London, which I have eaten on several occasions, is more to my taste, even though it be suspected of relationship to a calf's head, than all the real turtle cooked in this far-off West Indian island.

When we had eaten the banquet and seen the sights we bade farewell to the town of St. Johns, its streets of white wooden houses with green blinds, its grand cathedral and miniature harbor, and sailed due south towards a mighty mass of dark green land, over which clouds were continually rolling and tossing, half revealing, half concealing the peaks and ridges of what we soon learned to know as Guadeloupe, one of the largest and strangest of the islands of the archipelago. — "Augustus," in *New York Observer*.

DESTRUCTION IN CUBA.

The *Weekly Statistical and Sugar Trade Journal* says under date Havana, February 5th, 1896: "The general situation here continues more alarming every day. The rebels continue burning cane fields, shooting field hands, destroying railroad materials, locomotives, telegraphic communications, etc., having complete control in the country. In view of this disastrous state of things, there only can be hopes for a very small crop, and unless a very decisive stroke is very soon achieved by the government the total amount of the crop cannot reach this year 100,000 tons. We have in this island a total of 361 centrals, or sugar factories, and of all these establishments there are only grinding, viz., the Central Toledo, situated quite near this city, strongly garrisoned, producing nevertheless only one-third of the usual daily output of sugar of former years; 28 centrals in the province of Santiago de Cuba, (districts of Manzanillo, Guaninano and Cuba); three centrals in the district of Neuvas—32 centrals altogether grinding, but with great difficulties and interruptions, having large extensions of their cane fields burnt down, so much so that only a smaller crop than last year's is possible there, if the rebels do not interfere, stopping grinding by destroying the remaining unburnt cane fields, bringing matters at once to a total finish. The other 329 centrals are completely paralyzed, having paid off and discharged their employes, their owners not daring to disobey the rebel orders. Planters are panic-stricken and desperate. They have tried vainly all efforts to induce Gen. Gomez to allow them grinding, but without success and hope, as the rebels seem firmly determined to ruin and sacrifice all and everything in this island. The only change to this desperate situation depends entirely on the government's good fortune in fighting down the rebellion in a short period of time, otherwise, as the rainy season commonly starts between the months of May and June, all hopes for crop will then undoubtedly have to be transferred to the next campaign of 1896-97."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The new Brazilian minister to Paraguay has been most cordially received at Asuncion.

—Two more cases of so-called yellow fever have appeared in Belgrano, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo is therefore full of expectation.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th reports a suspected case of cholera at that city. The patient was immediately isolated and all due precautions were taken.

—There were frequent rains in the River Plate region last week and on the 20th a violent *furioso* visited Buenos Aires and Montevideo, causing considerable damage.

—The Italians in Buenos Aires, who are free from both conscription and taxation in Italy, are opposed to any peace with Menelik until that potentate is thoroughly whipped.

—Some of the occupants of the highest buildings in the Avenue de Mayo and near the City Hall have left it because it was discovered to be settling. Firm foundations for these sky scrapers are essential. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—In Buenos Aires they feel so badly over the Italian defeat in Africa that they intend to organize a civic procession to express themselves. A walk round in the streets behind a brass band is a novel way of expressing condolence.

—The Buenos Aires *Sport and Pastime* says that no less than 7,132 sheep were rejected for scab in February at the Marleto port (Buenos Aires), and more or less the same number at La Plata. This must be discouraging to the exporters.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th says that the Italian military engineer Luigi will soon return to Bahia Blanca to prepare definite plans for the improvement and fortification of that port. The work is considered urgent. Perhaps it would be well if Chili and Argentina would fight it out at once before spending more money.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 21st say that the Chilean cabinet has rejected the Argentine proposals in regard to the boundary controversy. The territory in dispute being barren and worthless in great part, it is difficult to see why the quarrel should continue. It is sending both countries into military preparations which are burdening the people with taxation and threatening them with sure bankruptcy.

—A South American national bank in a great measure resembles a speciman tick performed by a conjurer of indifferent skill. The first time it may succeed in deceiving, but on attempting to repeat it the dodge is stale, the methods transparent, and derision is provoked rather than applause. And the repetition is still less likely of success when the same condescendances are employed. — *Montevideo Times*.

—The government has agreed to purchase another ironclad—constructed in Italy and named the *Vasco*—for \$3,300,000 gold. It is considered that with this acquisition the Argentine fleet will be equal in strength to that of Chile—unless as is most probable, Chile should deem it necessary to turn the scale by buying another vessel. The *Vasco* is to be christened as the *San Martin*. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The inadequate punishment of murder in this country is encouraging the establishment of the "venalita" as a permanent institution, and the handlers of the knife and revolver are taking in a literal sense the scriptural dictum that "whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." The latest instance of the custom is the killing of two men at Rojas because they were concerned in the murder, last year, of Sr. Carrasco, the municipal intendant of that place, and which murder yet remains unavenged by the law. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A lady of middle age went to the police on Wednesday and complained that she has got the wrong husband. Her genuine spouse eluded out many years ago and was substituted on the same day by a man who resembled him like his other self. She only found out the mistake the other day. The original husband left one child; by husband No. 2 she has a house full. She doesn't know where she is, and wants the police to tell her. It is certainly a thing difficult to explain away—even in this country. — *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires*.

—The Argentine working-men's socialist party have issued a manifesto declaring their intention to agitate for the nationalization of the land, for the working day of eight hours, prohibition of work by children under 14, equal wages for men and women engaged in the same work, abolition of indirect taxes, the imposition of a single tax (on income), responsibility of masters for accidents to their workmen, obligatory non-religious education for all children to the age of 14, universal suffrage, representation of minorities, separation of church and state. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Thirty-five persons well and hearty, and three others suffering from yellow fever, forming the population of the squares in the lower part of Belgrano where the supposed yellow fever has broken out, are to be banded into the steamer *Doh* this morning for conveyance to Martin Garcia. If the three patients do not succumb in transit, it will not be due to the authorities, who are thereby doing their utmost to attain that end. If any of the 35 become infected and die, their families should bring an action against the intendency for premeditated murder. — *Times, Buenos Aires, March 8*.

—Efforts are being made to exclude all architects from exercising their profession in Buenos Aires, excepting those holding national diplomas. With this object in view the national association of engineers asked the intendado to annul the regulation of August 8th, 1891, as to the signing of plans by builders, and to direct, instead, that every plan of a building must be signed by an engineer or architect having a diploma from the national faculty. The intendado favors this idea, and has asked the municipality to boycott the foreigners. Pure Criollo legislation! — *Southern Cross*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says the news from Chili is alarming. The Argentines do not like the appearance of the renewed efforts toward increased armaments. The course is preliminary to further investments by Argentina.

—The minister of war has given orders of arrest for Dr. J. Corbalan, of San Juan, a deserter. The doctor believed that he was his own master, whether army physician or not, and is surprised to find himself classed as a deserter from an office he hadly filled. The measure is, however, a salutary one. If it does not suit a doctor to take a military office and get the pay of a colonel, he can resign. But he has no right to accept several offices, and to receive distinct wages for each, and perform the duties of none. This was often the case before, and it is reasonable now to stop it. — *Times, Buenos Aires, March 1*.

—Immigration has increased lately, because of the number of Italians who come here for honest work, but the permanent immigration is insignificant, and will be so, until the inducement of cheap land is offered. The government is now putting in operation the honest law of 1884, and has ordered the division of a lapsed concession of 32 leagues of land in Neuquen into lots of 625 hectares, which will be granted gratuitously to Argentine citizens, but we fear that the land will get into the hands of speculators. The lots should be much smaller if intended for bona-fide agriculturists and large if meant for pasture. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—It was not so very long ago that a mere suspicion that a case of yellow fever had occurred in the harbor or the city would have created a panic; indeed, only two years ago, a few cases of cholera at Rosario were quite enough to frighten away what few with our health board had and the most absurd things were done. Now, a dozen or so of isolated cases of yellow fever, beyond the small circle of those whose duty it is to deal with the matter. In the course of time we shall imitate the wisdom of England and abandon the absurdities of quarantine and deal with disease when it appears. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Mr. Susan Pennington has written to the papers to say that *The Arrow* has disappeared "positively the last time." Well, we are sorry. The little weekly was brightly written and meant well. The editorials were opportune and to the point, and the notes were snappy and pungent. It might have managed to live to a ripe old age had its infancy not been curbed by the hands of the *Samboré*. The *Calle Maipu* newspaper might everything it nurses. Look at Rosa's reputation; look at the *Blasted San Blas*; look at the "glorious" seal of *La Prensa* steamer; look at the beautiful fame of Crivion Wolf; look at China and the pigwigs; look at that extinct volcano Comot Das; look at the *Arrow*! — *Southern Cross, Buenos Aires*.

—As was foreseen some time ago, the oppressive measures towards transit commerce dictated by the minister of finance under pretence of suppressing the smuggling that is provoked, if not actually justified, by the monstrous customs duties, have had their predicted effect in driving away the greater part of that transit commerce, which is now establishing itself in Buenos Aires. The *Union* of that capital comments on the fact, which has made an appreciable difference there, adding "not only have imposing houses under pretence of Brazil, and we are informed of large sales of leather goods and clothing of national preparation for that market." This may be taken as another example of the manner in which the present government protects and fomented commerce and industry. — *Montevideo Times*.

—A grand joke developed itself yesterday. Some days ago our native contemporaries published alarming paragraphs to the effect that the British war vessels were making soundings and taking surveys and effecting other highly suspicious operations near Maldonado, and that they had gone to the extreme length of landing an armed force with instruments and terrible machine engines. The government was warned to prepare for an invasion, or at the very least a second Trinidad case. These blood-curdling revelations were apparently confirmed by a telegram from a newspaper correspondent in Maldonado, who said that he himself had seen those dreadful English at their tacks. Before such a denunciation the authorities could not remain silent, and accordingly an official telegram was sent to the captain of the *Albatross* for information. His reply appeared yesterday, and was to the following effect:—"It is not true that the English have been making plans of the port or measuring lands at Punta del Este. What they have done is to mark out a course for an English game that they have played here before and which is called golf!" Curtain. — *Montevideo Times, March 6*.

—If the constitution of the republic were reformed so as to be a candid expression of the views and practices of the dominant party, it would be reduced to something like the following:—The sovereignty of Uruguay is perpetually vested in an oligarchy, represented by an infallible and inviolable President of unlimited powers, and Chambers nominated by and submissive to him. This oligarchy shall exploit the republic freely for its own benefit, and shall be above all laws and all authority whatsoever. For the rest of the citizens there shall be such laws and codes as the President or the oligarchy may decree, and the two highest offences shall be defrauding the revenue and thereby reducing the spoils of the oligarchy, and opposing or criticising its measures. The revenue of the republic shall be at the unrestrained disposal of the President and the oligarchy for their own purposes and no account shall ever be given thereof. The military shall exist for the purpose of sustaining the oligarchy, and representing public opinion. Any paper telling the truth about the situation shall be immediately suppressed as treasonable and every citizen shall be compelled to swallow daily the views expressed by the official organs. The rights of the citizens shall be limited to the payment of the taxes decreed by the oligarchy. — *Montevideo Times*.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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When the Federação of Porto Alegre can reconcile itself to telling the truth, we shall not be averse to a discussion, but it is quite impossible to discuss anything with a paper which invents statements for an opponent so that it can refute them. The Federação accuses us of saying that Julio de Castilhos has governed Rio Grande about nine years, and then proceeds to pulverize the falsehood. And it does it beautifully! It even punishes the whole English nation. The fact is, however, that in our issues of January 14th and 28th we stated that the present administration of Julio de Castilhos had now lasted for nearly three years, and in the last mentioned date we also said that he had "directly or indirectly, governed the state since November 15, 1889, or nearly six years." And this the Federação distorts into nine years. Perhaps the editor, having a phenomenally accurate idea of the English language, in his own conceit, has added the three years and the six years together, which illustrates better his familiarity with mathematics than with English. It is quite in harmony with the principles of the men who have been misgoverning Rio Grande during these blood-stained years, to make their selfish interests and prejudices superior to all such matters as accuracy of statement and fairness in argument. But for the credit of their own reputation for even a moderate quantum of intelligence, they should not make such ridiculous blunders as this.

The meeting of military officers at the Club Militar on Saturday last and the resolutions adopted by them, is more than a serious mistake. It is a deliberate trespass upon the liberties of the people, a threat of armed interference in civil affairs, and a notice of the continuance of military domination in Brazil. There is no concealing the gravity of such an act. It is a death blow to all hopes of civil government and to all liberty of thought and action. Nominally it is directed against the monarchists, but in reality it is directed against all who oppose the selfish interests and wishes of the unprincipled men who have governed this country since 1889. The monarchist movement is growing, to be sure; but it is still far too weak to excite any alarm. They have no representative in the national government, nor in any state government, and they have not even a political organization. Moreover, they have distinctly announced that their propaganda is a pacific one, and that they seek to attain their objects through legitimate channels. This is perfectly right and proper. Instead of meeting them on that ground, however, the military men, led by officers whose record inspires no confidence among the people, have organized a threatening demonstration to overcome their opposition by mere brute force. It is not our place to intervene in these disputes, but we may say with all propriety that this military demonstration is the very worst thing that could happen to Brazil. The monarchy is a thousand times preferable to a military dictatorship. The republic has not yet been created, consequently its preservation is premature. All the crushing abuses and burdens from which the country is now suffering are due to these military agitators, whose "honor," they say, is identical with the existence of the republic. Very true! We can easily associate their

"honor" with the outrages and misgovernment which has stained the history of Brazil during the last six years. But for an honest and efficient government there is and can be no need for military protection, and it is the duty of the Brazilian citizen to create such a government if he wants peace and prosperity. All men have a right, in the true republic, to express their opinions and to work for them, and the monarchist is certainly not excluded. His ideal government is just as legitimate as that of the republican, and he can be just as patriotic in working for it. Moreover, it must be remembered that among the monarchists are many, or most of the ablest and wealthiest men of Brazil. They are not vile conspirators, as these military officers describe them, but sincere patriots. And they have a right to be heard.

THE appearance of yellow-fever at 80 many interior cities this year shows that the disease is no longer confined to the coast towns and to the low-lying districts. It has before broken out in São Paulo, Campinas, Cantagallo, Paralyha, Campos, and some other interior cities, but we have never known it spread over so wide an area or so far into the interior as at present. The northern districts of São Paulo are feeling its ravages over a very wide area, and the disease seems to be slowly spreading. The whole Paralyha valley also is infected and there are now severe epidemics at various places in the states of Minas and Rio de Janeiro in the district lying between Juiz de Fora and Porto Novo. Before the summer ends we shall hear of it at many other places, and some of them, where the sanitary condition is bad, are sure to suffer severely. In Campos we have already heard of an epidemic reinante, and there are indications that cases of the scourge have appeared elsewhere. In view of all this, it is necessary for the sanitary authorities to take vigorous measures to drive out the disease before it becomes endemic. Almost without exception the sanitary condition of these interior towns is indescritably bad. The people are without even the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation. Their houses are badly built and are generally devoid of every convenience necessary to good health. As a rule, also, their drinking water is polluted and their diet is unsuited to the climate. All this has been the subject of criticism again and again, but with few exceptions it has made no change in the conditions under which the people live. In Campos, São Paulo, Campinas and Juiz de Fora a good water supply has been secured, and in one or two of these towns something has been done with respect to drainage. The great majority, however, still adhere to the use of cesspools, and to wells for drinking water. How dangerous this is can be understood from the terrible experience of Campinas only a few years ago, when the city was practically decimated by the fever. The people of São Paulo, we are glad to say, are waking up to a sense of the danger, and are securing an unpolluted water supply as rapidly as possible. This is an essential element, of course, but it is not all. As the towns grow larger the cesspool evil becomes more and more dangerous, and the necessity of substituting it becomes more urgent. A tropical city can not employ too many precautions against infectious diseases, for the germs develop and multiply with marvelous rapidity wherever the opportunity is afforded, and unclean towns afford them all the opportunities they require. In the New England section of the United States, where typhoid fever was once very common, the general introduction of public water works has almost banished the disease. It is now of rare occurrence, and the reason is that its chief source of infection, water from wells sunk in the vicinity of habitations, has been abolished. Here in Brazil the people know so little of these dangers that it will take a generation or two to teach them how to protect themselves. The work must be done, however, and it should be begun at once. Organized efforts should be initiated in every town to obtain a pure and wholesome water supply, to abolish cesspools, to remove all filth, to drain all wet, malarious districts and to provide for a generous supply of good food, including an abundance of vegetables. The people should be taught the necessity of cleanliness, both in person and about their dwellings, and they should be taught something in regard to the nature and preparation of different foods. There is a need

of much elementary work in all these branches, but as they teach us how to live and protect ourselves against disease, they can not be given too much importance. Other countries have suffered terribly through their ignorance of the most elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, and the indications are that Brazil will buy her knowledge at the same cost. To avert this, the wise and public-spirited will avail themselves of the costly experiences of other countries and will seek to avert the calamities by timely precautions. And when we think that the essential factors in those precautions are simply pure water, good food, cleanliness and temperate habits, it is amazing that the crusade in their favor was not begun long ago.

ON AND OFF THE RAIL.

Much has been said of the state of the Central railway, but it is to be doubted if a half of the truth is really known. To show how difficult and dangerous travelling has been on the Minas section of that road, we are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, narrating the experiences of a gentleman who was obliged to go up to Bello Horizonte, the projected new capital of Minas Geraes, early this month. He left this city on the morning of March 5th, and arrived at his destination on the evening of the 9th. Omitting all personal matter, his narrative of the journey is as follows:—

"We left the central station (Rio) very late, and I at nearly every other station we lost time. I heard every bad report all the way up about the state of the line and read in the papers that traffic was suspended from Miguel Burnier to Sabará. We arrived at Sanatorio, above Barbacena, about 8 p. m., and as I knew I could not get to Sabará that night I determined to break the journey here.

The next afternoon (Friday, March 6th) the journey was resumed on a cargo train. The writer says:—

"So I started that afternoon and went up to Lafayette, reaching that place at 9 p. m. I went to a hotel near the station and got a cup of tea and a glass of beer at 10.30 a. m. Got up, dressed and caught the train at 11.30 a. m. All went well until 8 o'clock, when the train suddenly stopped with a jerk. I looked out of the window and saw two cargo waggon of the line. The officials on the train could have put them on again themselves, but would not stir a hand or foot do so. They merely whistled for workmen to come and do it for them, and there we stuck for two hours till the journey. We crawled along as before till 7.30 when another three cars went off the line. It was pitch dark and raining like mad, so I coiled myself up on the seat, made a pillow of my waterproof, rolled up in my shawl, and went off into a sound sleep, expecting to pass the night there; but at 8 p. m. they woke me up with the news that the passengers were to get up to the nearest station, Santo Antonio, and wait till they could put the waggons on the line and bring up the rest of the train. So we were all bundled into a cargo wagon, along with 60 immigrants and all their baggage, packed like herrings in a barrel. I could neither stand nor sit, but stood in a stooping posture, holding on to my bags, etc., as near the door as I could get, for half an hour, almost suffocated with the smell and devoured with fleas.

We got to Santo Antonio at last, but it seemed hours instead of half an hour, and my limbs and back were cramped and sore. Santo Antonio is a small village with no hotel, and no lights, and much mud. So I did not move out of the station, as I thought the train would be up in an hour or two. I got my baggage into the goods shed and the immigrants got all their stuff there too, and there we stayed hour after hour till Sunday morning at 9 a. m., when at last a special train came down from Sabará to take us up there, where there are hotels and food. A special train is a locomotive and a second-class carriage, where all the passengers were packed up together with all their baggage.

We arrived at Sabará at 10.30 a. m., tired and dirty and hungry, and found all the hotels chock full. I took my baggage to the Hotel of Minas and went round the place to try and get a room in some other hotel, but finding that impossible I determined to stay where I was. I got some breakfast, the first decent meal I had eaten since leaving Sanatorio on Friday afternoon, and then lay down on a bed in the back parlor to try and get some sleep. But this was impossible because of the row. One young fellow walked through the room shouting some operative air at the top of his voice. I asked him if he was very ill, and he looked puzzled; so I said, because you were roaring so loud I thought you were in pain. He looked still more puzzled and disappeared. I got up very early that day, so I just rested till dinner time, and then rested again till tea time, and finally went off to sleep, with another five the same room. They laid packing boxes on the floor and put mattresses on them, and got a load of sheets and covered them. Next morning we left Sabará at 6.15 a. m., and changed trains at General Carneiro. I am told that the Central railway beyond General Carneiro is washed away in three places and it will be months before traffic is re-established there. The branch line to Bello

Horizonte is also washed away at one place, and a locomotive ran over the bank there and pretty well smashed up. When we arrived at this place the passengers had to get out and walk for half a kilometre. I expected that the railway company would have sent men to carry the baggage, but they did not and I had to carry my own up a slippery, muddy hill and down the other side in a blazing sun. I would willingly have paid a man to carry it, but no man could be had. The guard told me to go on and leave the baggage and he would send a man for it, but I was too old-fashioned to do that.

At last I got to Bello Horizonte, 4 days and 5 hours after I started. But I do not know how I am going to get back. A man who came up today, told me that there has been an immense landslide between Sabará and General Carneiro, which will take weeks to repair. The sleepers and rails have been carried away for about two kilometres. I am afraid this is exaggerated, but, any way, traffic is stopped.

Coming up from Lafayette I examined the line closely and found it in very bad condition. At two places, close to Miguel Burnier, the bank is being gradually carried away. The ends of the sleepers are just at the edge of the bank. The whole line between Esperança and Honorio Bicalho will probably slip into the Rio das Velhas ere long. This river is much swollen and is undermining the banks. And all along the line there are great cracks in the ground within two feet of the sleepers. The masonry of the channels, which carry the water across the line are all cracked close to the sleepers, which proves that the bank is slipping away, and the masonry broke for want of something to hold it up. I came on the platform outside the carriage nearly all the way, ready to jump out if I saw the locomotive slip down the bank. Of course if the heavy weight of the locomotive passed safely, I felt at ease. At those places where the train was derailed I examined the sleepers and found most of them very rotten, and I am not surprised, for they are covered with earth which retains the moisture for a long time. If they were laid on ballast and packed with ballast all round, they would last five times as long."

MILITARY PRONCIAMENTO.

At a meeting of officers of the army, navy, national guard and irregular troops, honorary officers and cadets of the military school (said to number altogether between 800 and 1,000), held on Saturday at the military club, the following motion was voted by acclamation and signed by many of the persons present:—

"Deeply affected by dangers which threaten the very existence of the republic, whose institutions various groups once more seek to subvert, the officers of the army and navy, including honorary and retired officers, have resolved at this meeting of the military club to affirm the present compact of solidarity for resisting at all hazards every attempt to change the form of government which has created the prosperity and grandeur of the states of the Brazilian confederation.

"They declare that their resistance has no limit, conscious, as they are, of the necessity of freeing their country once for all from the andacious disturbances against its peace and quiet, promoted by ambitious agitators, who persist in the attempt to felicitate us anew with a form of government whose past was the sole cause of the poverty and backwardness of Brazil.

"As the supreme expression of their sentiments, the armed classes assert that the destiny of the republic is identified with military honor itself.

"Their comrades in the various garrisons and districts will be informed of this attitude of the military classes and will be asked to cooperate in the work of saving the institutions of the country, and all military men are only reminded, for their guidance, that the following is the line of conduct that befits them:— Every thing for the sake of our country against its external enemies and everything for the sake of the republic against the bad citizens who seek to gratify their vile ambition through the destruction of liberty and of national prosperity."

Among the signers of the motion are Gens. Ewerthon Quadros, Moura, Feres Ferreira, Xavier da Camara, Santos Dias, Silva Barbosa, Marinho da Silva, Costallat, Souza Rego, Gomes Pinheiro, Alfredo Martins, and Marciano de Magalhães, Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, Rear-Admirals Proença and Carlos de Noronha, the commanders of the 1st, 15th, 22nd, and 24th battalions of infantry, 1st regiment of cavalry and 2nd and 6th regiments of artillery and a large number of regimental aid company officers.

Gens. Argollo and Julio Frota have announced their approval of the motion.

Col. Gabino Besouro, secretary of the minister of war, was likewise one of the signers of the motion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The monarchist organ in Santos, the Santos Commercial, has suspended publication.  
—Dr. Serzedello Corêa, who has been visiting Minas, left that city for Pará on the 18th inst.  
—It is announced that a monarchist newspaper will soon appear at Ouro Preto, the capital of Minas Geraes.  
—How about the "Panlista Mermado?" Is she still refusing to wash the unhappy Englishmen in São Paulo? Or has she relented?  
—Counterfeit silver coins have now appeared at Santos. Some day it will be considered criminal to use anything genuine in that unfortunate town.  
—During the interregnum the government of the state of São Paulo will be administered by Sr. Luiz Piza, president of the chamber of deputies.  
—The director-general of the postoffice has undertaken to call the postmaster at Carmo do Rio Claro to account for refusing to deliver the newspaper Commercio de São Paulo.  
—The Bahia school teachers have received no pay since January, and are reduced to miserable straits. Why is it that this most useful and necessary of occupations is so badly treated?

The police at Niteroy has been reinforced with 100 men, who arrived from Petropolis on Saturday.

The thieves have taken advantage of the epidemic in Jahu to rob the houses of those who have abandoned the town.

A prominent resident of Araraquara, São Paulo, died on the 13th inst. from the effects of a poisonous snake bite.

A commission of seven doctors was sent from São Paulo to Campinas on the 20th to combat the yellow fever epidemic raging there.

The building used as a custom-house at Penedo is rented to the government by the governor of Alagoas, whose son-in-law is inspector of customs at that port.

Another forgery case is now under investigation in Santos, covering the amount of 15,000\$. The forged bill was discounted at one of the banks of that city.

The governor of Bahia wishes to have it understood that the 90 men sent out after the Jequiinhonha maulers are Bahia policemen, and not of Minas Geraes.

The town of S. Carlos do Pinhal has been almost deserted by its population, notwithstanding the fact that the sanitary authorities have the fever under control.

The *Platão*, of S. Paulo, says that a house of that city is doing a land office business in selling monarchist emblems to soldiers, who wear them within their caps.

From the 1st to the 8th inst. there were entered at the civil registry in Rio Claro, São Paulo, eight births and 24 deaths. The epidemic is steadily declining in that town.

The *Orbe* of Mació, Alagoas, says that several cases of fever have appeared there, which the doctors have considered bilious remittent, but in the editor's opinion they are genuine cases of yellow fever.

The São Paulo *Reporter* has been prosecuted by Sr. Amaral Silveira for connecting his name with the recent forgeries in that city. The *Reporter* feels certain of establishing the truth of its information.

A Bahia telegram of the 19th inst. says that in the district of Sapé, Virginia Fonseca, at the head of a body of armed men, sacked the plantation of João José Santos, murdering the proprietor and another man.

Numerous cases of yellow fever have appeared in Pernambuco and Bahia. The disease seems to be common to the whole coast this year, and also to have extended more generally into the interior than ever before.

The partido republicano federal has decided to make Senator Nogueira Accioly the next governor of Ceará. We presume then that the present governor, Col. Bezerra Fontenelle, will take Accioly's place in the senate.

The town of Jahu, São Paulo, has been almost completely abandoned on account of the fever epidemic there. The poor people have gone out on the coffee plantations and are living in rough shacks in great distress.

To collectors of counterfeit money S. Paulo offers at present an excellent field. There are now circulating in that state counterfeit bank notes, counterfeit nickels, counterfeit Italian currency and counterfeit Spanish currency.

In S. Paulo on the 20th inst. a man who was offering 12,000\$ worth of revenue stamps for 3,000\$, was arrested by the police. He is said to be implicated in a robbery of 15,000\$ worth of stamps committed in Pernambuco.

The insane asylum at São Paulo had 391 inmates at the end of 1894, but as it has been found necessary to acquire property for a branch asylum at Soledade it is to be believed that lunacy is on the increase in that progressive state.

According to late advices from Araraquara, São Paulo, yellow fever has reappeared in that town, attacking the new arrivals. This indicates worthless disinfection. There were 11 deaths from the fever this month up to the 13th.

A cavalry lieutenant, named Alves Pignatelli, attempted to kill a shopkeeper and his clerk in S. Paulo on the evening of the 21st because the said shopkeeper had cited him to pay a bill owing at his *venda*. The military *orio* sends such treatment.

The intendente of Dores, Sergipe, has advised state deputy Luiz Corrêa not to give information to the newspapers about the violences of local authorities. He persists his paper will be stuffed down his throat. This is a fine specimen of republicanism!

In the Paraná legislature a motion in favor of the policy of peace and tolerance adopted by President Prudente de Moraes has been rejected by a vote of 19 to 2. Paraná is dominated by the Jacobin following of Vicente Machado, who is an ardent supporter of Castilhos.

A whole family was poisoned in São Paulo on the 15th by some salt lough at a neighboring *venda* and used in cooking. It was said to contain phenic acid. The victims were saved, after suffering intense agony for a time, but the shopkeeper continues to sell the stuff.

The *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that the fever epidemic in Campinas has increased, in opposition to all the provisions of science and official discourses. This would indicate that "yellow-jack" is no respecter of official position. If the official doctor says "got" surely the fever ought to do it.

The *Município* of São Paulo of the 22nd relates that the manager of the Victoria Store, of that city, Mr. N. H. Cory, went to Campinas on business on the 19th, took the fever, returned to São Paulo and died 48 hours later. This is terrible work. Surely something must be done to stamp out this frightful plague.

Dr. Augusto Guimarães, editor of the *Diário da Bahia* and one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition party, died in the city of Bahia on the 18th inst. The party is unfortunate, having lost some months ago its most influential leader, Dr. Almeida Couto, and now Dr. Augusto Guimarães, whose influence was also very great.

Instead of wasting money and effort on the creation of a "conservatory of music and art," the good people of São Paulo should first establish better schools and teach the people how to live more in accordance with modern ideas. A dilapidated art in the midst of annually recurring fever epidemics, a plague of counterfeiting and assassination, and a general occupation of gambling, will hardly redact credit on their good judgment.

An Italian passenger by the *Aquiline*, named Scorzafoni, shot a batman in Santos on the 19th over a question of 2800. The batman agreed to take the Italian ashore for that amount, but when they reached the landing the latter tried to get off for less. In the dispute which followed the Italian suddenly drew a revolver and shot the batman twice, inflicting wounds from which he will probably die. The assassin was captured and should be hung.

According to a Mació telegram of the 18th the health of Idoro, having learned some time ago that 50 policemen stationed at the plantation of Conceição, surprised the police, killing them all and sub-commissioner of police João Ignacio. The governor of Alagoas has ordered all the detachments of police in the neighboring districts to be concentrated for the purpose of attacking and capturing Idoro.

The *Provincia* of Pernambuco relates that some days ago a party of Barbosa Lima's police entered the *Crusero* hotel and ordered breakfast. When finished they refused to pay, and the proprietor and some spectators took them to the station and entered a complaint. Soon after the same policemen returned to the hotel where they gave the landlord a beating, broke his furniture and then went outside and stoned his windows. For this they were not even reprimanded.

As our readers are aware, the partido republicano federal has recently adopted the custom of filling vacant governorships with federal senators and replacing such senators with retiring governors, or, in other words, of causing governors and senators, when their terms expire, to exchange places. In Pará this has been varied a little. Senator Bacena is a candidate, not for the governorship, but for the lieutenant-governorship, and Gov. Lauro Sodré will probably take Bacena's place in the senate.

The tax-payers of Corderio, who contribute about 40,000\$ per annum to the municipal revenue of Cantagallo, have held a meeting and resolved to deposit with some responsible business house the amount of their municipal taxes, demanding that part of the money shall be expended on local improvements. They have memorialized on the subject the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro and petitioned him to oblige the municipal chamber of Cantagallo to establish at Corderio the district board prescribed by law.

The English steamer *Eggleston Abbey* was wrecked on the S. Thome reefs off the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 13th inst. The master and 13 seamen were picked up the following day by the Brazilian bk *Anna Elise* and were landed here on the 16th. The other boat with a second mate and 8 seamen reached Imbuiz, whence they came to Rio by rail. The whole crew left for England on the *Orana*. The *Eggleston Abbey*, which was from Cardiff, was bound for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of coal.

Several persons who are described as "distinguished military men constituted into an association" telegraphed on the 20th inst. from Santa Catharina to Gen. Quintino Bocayna, informing him that the agent of the Lloyd Brazileiro at that port is a monarchist. This circumstance, they say, is annoying to the general's friends and the general's orders. He is, they add, the soul of the republic and they expect him to take action. What is it that these persons expect "General" Quintino to do?

The São Paulo *Município* of the 19th says that "the wealth of our state has attracted to it individuals who follow the profession of passing counterfeit money." But if the state is so rich, why should counterfeiters and their accomplices need to resort to so criminal an occupation? And is it strictly true that the criminals have been "attracted" there? The newspapers report many Portuguese names, and also tell us of the arrest of Brazilian planters, merchants, station agents and other influential parties. These men were already here. So far as we can see the Paulistas themselves are very deeply involved in the business.

The S. Paulo police has found 240 counterfeit notes of 100\$ each in the possession of a prominent railway man, who declares that he received them from Benedito Florio, a man arrested some days ago on the charge of passing counterfeit money. The railway man in whose possession the notes were found is the station-master of the S. Paulo railway at Braz, S. Paulo. He is said to estimate the total amount of counterfeit notes in circulation at 6,000,000\$. His house has been searched and counterfeit notes to the amount of 50,000\$ have been found, and he is stated to have said that they belong to a syndicate. On the 18th a prominent merchant was arrested in S. Paulo, and many persons of good social standing are said to be implicated in the crime.

According to his advocate's published explanation, the Braz agent of the São Paulo railway has been the victim of false reports. He denies that he is guilty of passing false notes or that he is connected with a syndicate organized for that purpose. The counterfeit notes found in Sr. Urubite's house were left with him in a package for safe keeping by a friend, which were deposited in the safe at the station. This friend having been arrested some days later for passing counterfeit money, Sr. Urubite felt doubtful about the character of the package left in his care. He investigated and found his suspicion correct. He then carried the package home and concealed it, and when arrested voluntarily gave information about the notes in his possession. The story about tearing up the floor to find them concealed below, is said to be a falsehood.

The violent storm which visited Sapucaia on the 1st inst., according to the *Verdade* of Itajuba, Minas, completely inundated the town, undermining all the houses, swept away furniture and caused enormous damage. In some houses the water was over three feet deep. Four persons were drowned and nearly six kilometres of the railway were destroyed.

According to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* the fever epidemic in Jahu has been very deadly. Since its first appearance and up to the 16th inst. there have been 19 cases in private houses and 7 in the isolated hospital. Of the first, 4 recovered, 1 was convalescent, 7 had died and 5 were under treatment. Of the second 2 had recovered, 1 was convalescent, 1 had died and 3 were under treatment.

A private letter from Campinas, dated the 20th, says that the greatest alarm prevails there over the outbreak of yellow fever. The mortality is principally confined to the lazaretto and the victims are chiefly Italians and Spaniards. They live in crowded quarters under the worst sanitary conditions, and they conceal their illness from the doctors until it is too late. They are then moved to the lazaretto to die.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news received during the past week from Rio Grande do Sul is favorable to the continuance of peace. A telegram from Montevideo of the 16th inst. states that the federalists are buying horses and otherwise making active preparations to recommence the struggle.

Although this statement has not been confirmed and although the Castilhosists contradict the report that they also are buying horses, events that have occurred in the state since peace was made encourage the belief that the accounts of preparations for another war are not altogether destitute of foundation.

The general government is not only refusing to give discharges to the 2,000 regular troops in Rio Grande whose term of service has expired, but is also sending more troops to the state. The 10th regiment of cavalry from Santa Catharina arrived there on the 16th, the 8th from Minas Geraes will go there, it is said, as soon as its ranks are filled and the 14th, now stationed at Itararé, will, it is reported, likewise shortly follow.

Julio de Castilhos is apparently preparing not only for war but also for continuing in office at the end of his present term. For this purpose he has recently issued a law transferring to the police authorities, who are directly under his control and removable at his pleasure, many of the faculties hitherto appertaining to the municipal councils.

At Porto Alegre, on the 18th inst., the *Reforma*, whose publication had been suspended over three years ago, made its reappearance and was eagerly welcomed, the whole edition of that day's issue being exhausted in a few hours. It is in charge of Dr. Adriano Ribeiro and will doubtless continue to be, as it was before its suspension, a formidable opponent to the Castilhosists.

It is stated that Col. Alvaro de Carvalho and his friends who have recently separated from Castilhos, have decided not to unite for the present with the Honeristas, having still some hope, it is said, of being able to effect a reconciliation with the dominant party.

Col. Alencar Carneiro Foutoura has gone to Bagé to take command of the 6th regiment of cavalry. A part of this regiment accompanies Col. Carlos Telles on his tour of inspection on the frontier.

The following is said to be a list of the arms and ammunition delivered to the military authorities by the *Voluntarios*: 790 carbines, 80,000 cartridges, 230 lances, 66 saddles and one machine gun.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is announced that the track on the Mazambuco line has been completed to the bridge crossing the Rio Sapucaia.

The Minas and Rio company has been authorized to put up telegraph wires to meet the necessities of its service.

There is much complaint in regard to the insufficient number of passenger cars on the suburban trains of the Central railway.

The Companhia União Ijuana e Sorocabana has asked for permission to open to traffic the 31 kilometres, of railway between Morinhos and Aradades.

From 1883 to 1895 inclusive 324,096 immigrants have received free passage on the trains and steam boats of the Companhia Paulista. If these immigrants had paid, their fares would have amounted to 1,214,538\$805.

The minister of industry is said to be in favor of building an elevated railway for relieving the Central railway of its suburban passenger traffic. Great Scott! Think what will then happen! And it will all occur up in the circumambient hills.

We are advised that the D. There-a-Christina Railway Co., of London, has appointed Sr. Carlos Américo dos Santos their representative in this capital. Sr. Santos has been for some time the representative here of the Comie d'En Railway Company.

The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to pay to Messrs Quayle, Davidson & Co. the sum of 800,000\$ on account of the purchase of 66 Brooks locomotives and to inform them that the government will in due time provide for making other payments.

Complaints continue to be made about irregularities in the service of the Leopoldina railway, particularly on its Petropolis line. Negligence, delays, inattention to duty—these are of daily occurrence. It is thought that the public works directory of the state of Rio de Janeiro will correct the abuse, but we doubt it.

On Friday the passenger train from Petropolis broke over the wheels of the tender and was unable to proceed. A train was sent from Mauá, but with an insufficient number of cars so that into each car it was necessary to crowd 100 passengers. Considerable delay was caused and it was 15 minutes past 11 when the boat reached Praia.

COFFEE NOTES

From the state of Espírito Santo there were exported last year 24,641,617 kilos (49,993 bags) of coffee, or 1,500,000 kilos more than in 1894. The official value of the coffee exported last year was 31,528,000\$000.

The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo has had two branches from coffee trees of Ribeirão Preto on exhibition in its office. Each branch shows 21 clusters (*bochas*) of fruit, all well filled and finely developed. This certainly does not confirm the recent reports of a greatly diminished crop.

It is reported from the city of Mexico that the representative of a syndicate of English capitalists has recently purchased 500,000 acres of coffee land on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that the tract will be planted to coffee trees. American capitalists have invested several hundred thousand dollars in coffee lands on the isthmus within the past few months.

LOCAL NOTES

There were 47 deaths from yellow fever on the 19th, the highest mortality yet reached.

There were 220 deaths reported during the past week, a slight increase on the preceding week.

The yellow-fever has made its appearance at the immigrant depot on Ilha das Flores. This has been expected.

Orders have been issued for transferring the 5th regiment of cavalry from S. João d'El Rey to Rio Grande do Sul.

Eight hundred of the 2,800 Polish immigrants arriving here some three months ago, embarked for Paraná on the 16th inst.

In the month of April a calendar clock, which cost 3,000\$, is to be placed in one of the towers of the S. Francisco de Paula church.

Up to last Saturday a sergeant and two seamen on board the *Comandante* had died of yellow fever since it made its second appearance on board that vessel.

The papers of Saturday announced the death in London of Mr. W. H. Holman, who was for many years a resident of this city as manager of the Rio Gas Co.

Dr. Gustavo de Vasconcellos, Brazilian consul at Cayenne, arrived here on Tuesday on board the steamer *Planeta*. It seems but a few weeks since his appointment.

It is announced that the first volume of Dr. Felisberto Freire's *Historia da Revolta* will be out sale within a very short time. The work will be completed in two volumes.

We notice that the fever this year has made many victims among Brazilians, in great part natives of the provinces. It is even more fatal among them than among foreigners.

It is stated that the total number of soldiers required for filling the ranks of the army is 9,309. If the number were twice as large, it would be so much the better for the country.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Forester, manager of the house of Watson, Ritchie & Co., which occurred at the Strangers' Hospital on Saturday evening last, of yellow fever.

Somehow Arthur Azevedo's dramatic school and municipal theatre is not making much progress. What's the matter? Is Arthur discouraged, or is he waiting for the proceeds of that new loan?

It is said that the fever has become very bad at Piedade, in the parish of Inhamitanga. There are many Italians settled there, and an attention is paid to medical treatment, reporting cases and disinfection.

A telegram to the *Commercio de São Paulo* on the 18th stated that a report was in circulation that a robbery of 200,000\$ had been discovered at the mine. The money had been deposited only a short time.

At the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos there were arrived last year 165,247 immigrants, of whom 91,775 were carried in 378 steamers to the port of Rio de Janeiro and 73,474 in 73 steamers to that of Santos.

General Vasques, the minister of war, has had his way again. At the cabinet council yesterday the resignation of Marshal Bittencourt, adjutant-general, was accepted. The names of two *jean jackets* are mentioned for the place.

A letter from Jabotcabaal, S. Paulo, states that some time ago 50 Italians attacked disinfectant and rescued from them a yellow-fever patient whom they were taking to the epidemic hospital. Some of the assailants have since been arrested.

On the 19th occurred the death of Dr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho, a well known politician of this city. At one time he exercised considerable influence in municipal affairs, which, it must be said, was not always of the most desirable character.

In view of the report that the island of Juan Fernandez had disappeared, the minister of foreign affairs recently offered his condolences to the Chilean chargé. Of course there is no certainty about it, but the minister thought it a good subject for his sympathy.

The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 21st had been informed that there were 40 inmates of the casa de detenção ill, some with beriberi. They should have been removed to the infirmary, but this had not been done. Will some one advise the *Pais* about the matter?

On last Friday a man fell from the window of a house on Rua S. Luiz Gonzaga at 1 o'clock a.m. and was severely injured. The police delegate immediately issued a requisition for a carriage to carry the wounded man to the hospital, but up to 11 o'clock the carriage had not arrived.



-Information is wanted at the British consulate in regard to George Yates, who arrived here on March 4th on the *Thiria* and was bound for S. João del-Rei, but has never appeared there.

-A telegram from Angola des Reis on the 16th states that the insurrection on the *Lombardia* had been of no use, as new cases had appeared in the fourth district. In time it may be learned that cleanliness is an essential factor in preventing the propagation of any infectious disease.

-*El Diario*, of Ilheus Aires, says that on the 16th inst. there were 50 deaths from yellow-fever in Rio de Janeiro and 150 new cases. According to the official report of the health authorities of this city there were 37 new cases on that day and 25 deaths. Where did the *Diario* get its news?

-For filling the ranks of the commands composing the garrison of this city 1,270 men are required, and the minister of war has ordered them to be taken from commands stationed in the north. In our opinion there are quite enough soldiers here already; but, if the minister must have more, why does he not bring them from Rio Grande do Sul, where they are not needed?

-The news agencies are certainly incorrigible. Although Mark Twain is away on a "round-the-world" lecturing tour, the cable news located him in New York a few days ago and taking part in a chess tournament. As Mark Twain was in India in January, with many places to visit before returning home, it is highly improbable that he was playing chess in New York early in March.

-On Sunday the *Jornal do Brazil* gave us a map of the eastern hemisphere illustrating latinity in 1895. It is a pity the western hemisphere was not also included, for the republic is supposed to represent the highest development of that virtue. The fighting and quarreling and arm-ragging among these republics would make a beautiful map. Try it, comrade!

-It would seem that when the national air is played at the theatres, the young military snobs consider it their privilege to compel people to remove their hats. It is a silly custom, at best; and it is hardly improved by being forced upon the public by military upstarts. The republic is surely compelling us to see how much more tyrannical it can be than the monarchy of Dom Pedro II.

-The *Jornal do Brazil* in its issue of Saturday publishes the following communication:—"We learn that at the mint there have occurred irregularities of such gravity that the government can no longer remain indifferent to this state of affairs. There is talk of the disappearance of cuts, of clandestine printing and of a shortage of over 200,000."

-The motion voted on Saturday at the military club virtually throws down the gauntlet to the nation, claiming, as it does, that the army has the right to dictate to the people the form of government under which they shall live. And it is our opinion that the nation will be forced to accept the challenge and enter into a struggle which will decide whether the country is to be governed by civil or by military rule.

-The sanitary report for the last half of February (14 days) gives the following returns: deaths 1,284, births 624, marriages 77, port arrivals 25,879, departures 11,055. The sanitary statistics give the death rate as 51.6 per thousand per annum. He gives a great many percentages, if the *Jornal* has copied from him well, but no totals are given. These irregularities in the reports are highly unsatisfactory.

-One of the least excusable military expeditions of recent times is the projected English expedition for the occupation of Dongola. The excuse is that of preventing an invasion of the deserts—an imaginary occurrence arising from the Italian defeats in Africa. It must be confessed that the Salisbury cabinet is strangely anxious for a petty foreign war. It would be better to let the savages of Central Africa alone for a time.

-The whole world is now waiting in breathless astonishment. William of Germany has dropped his other loaves and has taken to naval construction. The cable says that he is going to design and construct a turret battleship which will be armed with the largest guns and the turrets will have several stories. The whole thing may be a story, but that William is capable of such an enterprise we do not doubt in the least.

-Old residents of this city will deeply regret to hear of the death on 29th February of Mr. J. S. Benesi, who was for many years the resident engineer of the Rio City Improvements Co. Mr. Benesi died at his home in Norwich, England, from heart failure, caused, it is believed, by an attack of influenza last year, from which he never fully recovered. In his long residence here Mr. Benesi made many warm personal friends.

-About a fortnight ago it was reported that Mr. John A. Lawson, a broker in coffee *grãos*, had mysteriously disappeared. His friends insist that his accounts are all right and that there has been no foul play. A Brazilian contemporary, however, says that he has swindled certain dealers and has run away. As the dealers have not complained to the police this statement is doubtful. Mr. Lawson is an American, and has lived here some four or five years.

-Notwithstanding the daily reports of victories in Cuba sent out from Madrid and Havana, it would seem from the telegrams of the 20th inst. that the Spanish armies in Cuba have suddenly found themselves in a critical situation. While the generals have been writing reports of imaginary victories, the insurgents have been securing more territory and conquering the victorious Spanish armies. It is said that great excitement exists in Madrid over Gen. Weyler's failure.

-In a libel suit brought by Drs. Miranda Ribeiro and Souza Pinanga against Dr. João Damasceno Pinto de Mendonça, the latter was acquitted on Saturday of any crime. He was indicted against the former libelous articles in the *Jornal do Commercio* in October, 1894, and was sentenced by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court to 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of 750,000. Dr. João Damasceno was the lawyer of the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro and the articles were published in the interests of his clients.

-Should it be true that the Nova Friburgo palace is to be acquired for a presidential residence, the state will then have a residence worthy of its chief executive. A finer edifice and a better site does not exist in Rio de Janeiro. But of the steamer brings with him the military guard which is to be found at Itanamaré, the neighborhood will regret his coming to live there. Why can not a civilian President dispense with orderlies and a military guard?

-The indictment of Lieut. Manoel Joaquim Machado has been quashed by the Supreme Court. Machado, it will be remembered, went to Santa Catharina in 1892 as emissary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, and when Gov. Lauro Muller was fused became the tool of Floriano, and thereupon espoused the cause of the opposite party. The leaders of this party succeeded in obtaining from the district judge an indictment against Machado; but the Supreme Court has now decided that the indictment is illegal and that the court assumed the functions of the prosecuting attorney, which allowed it to indict Machado for the crime with which he was charged.

-"It is true to our constant purpose," says the *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of last Saturday, "of presenting to our readers all opinions on subjects that interest us, we copied day before yesterday from the *South American Mail* an article on the Trinidad question which brought forth yesterday a complimentary reference from the *Gazeta do Notícias*. In order that there should be no mistake in regard to what the English think on this question we should have added, for the sake of truth, that the *South American Mail* has long been subsidized by our legation in London at the rate of £200 per annum." The paper from which the *Jornal* copied the article was not the *South American Mail*, but the *South American Journal*, as our neighbor correctly states in his issue of yesterday.

-The statement made in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* in regard to the military school appears, although it was contradicted, to have been perfectly correct. Thirteen cadets have been expelled and sent under arrest to the fort of Santa Cruz, where they have been attached temporarily to the 1st battalion of artillery. It is stated that, as soon as conveyance is provided for them, seven will be attached to the 37th battalion of infantry stationed in Santa Catharina and six to the 59th stationed in Bahia. These cadets are said to belong to the number of those who were expelled on March 15, 1895, having been since readmitted into the school. When the cadets left the school, some of their comrades were guilty of insubordinate conduct, and it is stated that there will be more expulsions. Now, neighbor *Pais*; how about that positive denial of yours?

-The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 21st relates the following:—"On one of the suburban trains of the preceding day a certain Alonso de Niemeyer and two ladies were passengers. The baggage-master was collecting tickets and when he came to Mr. Niemeyer he was told that the latter had a pass. Naturally he asked to see it, when Mr. Niemeyer refused, saying that he was an honorary official of the army. Soon after this the said honorary officer left the train at Mangueira, where he telegraphed to the Central station to have the baggage-master placed under arrest for insubordination, 'by orders of the minister of war.'" This extraordinary request was executed, and the poor man was kept under arrest until the following day for merely performing his duty. It is time these masquerading military men were brought to reason and taught their duty as citizens. Niemeyer should be prosecuted for false imprisonment.

-On Friday Marshal Machado Bittencourt called on the President at his residence on Morro do Ingles and made a full explanation of the causes which have led him to tender his resignation of the office of adjutant general of the army. It appears that the minister of war was not pleased with the adjutant-general's failure to assist him in his plan of forcing the resignation of Gen. Galvão and consequently decided to subject Marshal Bittencourt to a series of petty annoyances so that he might also feel forced to resign. In this he announces the adjutant-general's patient submission until some days ago, when Gen. Vasques without consulting him appointed Col. Torres Homem, chief of section in the office under Bittencourt's immediate control. The President, it is stated, endeavored to dissuade Bittencourt from his intention of resigning, but the latter persisted and, after leaving in the hands of the President the principal documents relating to the subject, went to his office and sent to the minister of war his letter of resignation. This letter carried on Saturday by the President and it was decided that the matter should be discussed at the next cabinet meeting.

-In remitting to Councilor Augusto de Castello his diploma of honorary membership of the Associação Beneficente de Socorros Mtuos Homens e Mulheres Salomão de Gama the secretary of that association addressed him the following letter:—"I have the honor to forward to Y. E. the diploma of honorary membership which this association at the general meeting on the 3rd inst. resolved to confer upon Y. E. for the valuable services rendered to the Brazilians received on board the Portuguese war vessels under your command in the bay of Rio de Janeiro on March 13, 1894, at the time of the surrender of those vessels and taken part in the revolution of September 6, 1893. A service that will never be forgotten is that which Y. E. rendered to humanity not only in behalf of those who took refuge on board the *Mindello* and *Afonso Albuquerque*, but also in that of the families which otherwise would now perhaps be mourning the savage and cold-blooded murder of useful citizens, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the service of their country. The Associação Beneficente de Socorro Mtuos Homens e Mulheres Salomão de Gama, in sending in Y. E. the accompanying diploma, interprets not only the gratitude of its members assembled at the general meeting but also that of the majority of Brazilians."

BIRTH.

At São Christovão, on the 9th inst., the wife of Henry Robertson, of a daughter.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th gives the particulars of a very singular crime. Our readers will remember the loss of the German steamer *Ruven Aires* at the entrance to this port on July 28, 1890. The steamer had called at Pernambuco, and had there received a box containing 200,000\$ shipped to the Banco do Brazil, which was insured in The Marine Insurance Co., of London. The box was lost with the steamer, and the company paid for it. Some two months later the box was picked up at sea by six Portuguese fishermen, natives of Povoa de Varzim, Portugal, who at once decided to govt fishing and to divide the money. They also evolved returns to Portugal, and accordingly five of them deposited their money with a business house here to be forwarded whenever they desired. The sixth, however, Benta, changed the notes into sterling and took the money home with him. He built him a house in Povoa, and was presumably enjoying the fruits of a very fortunate catch.

It would seem, however, that the six fishermen had three partners who were not out with them that day. They resolved not to tell these three of the money, and not to divide with them. Some nine months ago the three returned to Povoa and the first thing they did was to tax Benta with his share of the money. Benta, however, refused to do so, and had his accusers prosecuted and fined. They then reported the transaction to the agency of the insurance company, which has secured about 10,000\$ from Benta in Portugal and is now after the money still here in deposit.

BUSINESS NOTES.

-It is proposed to light Pernambuco with electricity.

-There are now said to be 2,000 electric lamps in houses at Petropolis.

-The public illumination of São Paulo in the month of February cost 53,936\$710.

-The minister of industry has authorized the lighting of the Paó post-office with electricity.

-Messrs. Alberto Martins Pereira & Co. have brought a suit against the government to recover compensation for merchandise seized during the naval revolution.

-The present tobacco crop of Bahia is estimated at 60,000 arabas. Last year there were shipped 293,675 bales weighing 23,498,760 kilos.

-It is again reported that the Banco da Republica is going to report to the government the building intended for that bank now in construction on Rua Primeiro de Março.

-The consumption of rum at Cayabá is estimated at 80,000 bottles per annum and the number of consumers at 6,000, which makes an average of 13 1/2 bottles per annum for each consumer.

-It is said that the immigrants' depot on Carvalho island, belonging to the state of Rio de Janeiro, will ready for occupation in May. The depot will accommodate from 250 to 300 immigrants.

-The *Município* says that there are 121 factories in the city of São Paulo using 130 steam engines and motors and employing 5,671 persons, of which 3,800 are men, 877 women and 732 children.

-We are in receipt of the announcement of a copartnership between Messrs. Joseph William Mitchell and William M. Cotching in São Paulo, to secure the first named gentleman in the "Victoria Store" business, so well and favorably known in that city.

-The custom-house safes at Corumbá, Mato Grosso, must be very small affairs. On January 29 a remittance of 100,000\$ from the national treasury was paid in, but the inspector at once sent it on to Cayabá because his safes would not hold the money.

-The *Diario* of Maranhá says that the Maranhão steamship company is having two new steamers constructed in England, one for the coast service and the other for river service. The coasting steamer is to be called the *Continente*, and will be ready for service some time this month.

-By the contract signed in Petropolis on the 17th inst. by Dr. Mello Braga, representative of the Banco Constructor, and Mr. Mitchell, representative of the General Electric Company of New York, the latter bound himself to finish, within five months, the work on the electric plant at that town.

-It is once more reported that the government is going to buy the Fribozo palace on Rua do Catete. This building is said to belong now to the Banco da Republica, which is stated to have taken it for a debt of 3,000,000\$. Only a short time since it was the property, nominally, and residence of the banker and speculator Myrnik.

-The sanitary authorities at Pernambuco seem to be defying the federal government. On the 10th the minister of interior telegraphed that steamers bound for ports in other states should not be detained there in quarantine. The *Afonso* anchored there, and was put into quarantine, but *will further enquire*, and there she was to the 16th. The Brazilian official is as arbitrary as the Uruguayan in such matters.

-The proprietors of the greater part of the newspaper offices in this city have protested against the collection of double duties on paper, which the custom-house is now enforcing. The inspector admits the exorbitance of the tax, but says he is powerless. The petitioners have appealed to the minister. The tax is worse than double, however, for the authorities are levying illegally an extra fraction of the rate on some classes of paper.

-We see by an exchange that the Cooperativa Nacional, recently organized by R. J. Kinsman Benjamin, proposes to "trassle" with the high prices which afflict us. And in order to do it comfortably the company proposes to sell shares at 20\$, payable in monthly instalments of 2\$,000. Of course anybody can pay 2\$,000 a month and if a sufficient number do it the company will manage to live very comfortably in spite of the high prices. It's a system, isn't it, surely! We are half inclined to try it out.

-The Paris correspondents of the *Pais* and *Município* have established an agency international in that regard capital.

-On the 19th the treasury official, approved with slight alterations the statute of a new mutual life insurance company to be called the "Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brazil," and the decree to that effect was sent to the President for his signature. This company is not to be permitted to re-insure its risks in any other companies, either in or out of the country. This looks like patriotism. If the Sul-American can re-insure in the New York Life, why should not the Equitativa re-insure in the New York Equitable?

-In regard to the re-exportation of an invoice of "bites" noticed in our last issue, the *Diario* of Santos states that the goods were imported by Messrs. A. Trommel & Co. in two lots of 400 cas each, that the first lot was dispatched and paid warehouse charges by the duck company, under the new tariff, amounting to 1,000\$, that the second was re-exported, the freight to Hamburg being only a third of these warehouse charges, and that the duties alone on the goods are three times their cost, which renders it impossible to sell them in this market except at a heavy loss.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

-A telegram from Pelotas says that counterfeit sovereigns have appeared at that place.

-It is said that among the plates which have disappeared from the mint are some for the production of revenue stamps. If we are to have such happenings as this, perhaps it would be good policy to have the work done abroad once more.

-It is reported in S. Paulo that the minister of finance will not settle the question that has arisen between the duck company at Santos and the S. Paulo custom-house. It is intimated that Congress, when it meets, will abolish the custom-house at S. Paulo.

-The *Financial News* of March 25 says editorially that the £2,000,000 loan of Brazil (this month) for the five per cent. loan. "If it has come, no one is apparently aware of it, for exchange this month is weaker than ever. So large an amount as £2,000,000 would surely improve the rate.

-It is stated that the recent decline in government bonds of the issue of 1895 is due to the large quantity thrown on the market by persons who have received them from the municipal council in payment of their accounts. It appears that many persons who subscribe to the recent municipal loan made their payments in these bonds.

-In Ceará *not* of small denominations have been issued to the amount, it is said, of 300,000\$, bearing the name of the Fortaleza municipal council. The council has been paying its employees with them, but is redeeming not one. As these worthless *raias* have been counterfeited, the situation is still more complicated. The issue of these *raias* is illegal and some one should be punished for it.

-The *Orde* of Macció complains of the prejudices suffered by the people of Alagoas because of the miserable money in circulation there. The "notes to bearer" have driven out all legal currency, and no charge is current but these worthless bits of paper. Even copper and nickel disappear as fast as they are received. The tickets of two tin canny companies are also used as change, and a company called the Promotor de Industria is making a fine thing of the speculation by continually issuing tickets on poor paper and redeeming almost nothing.

-It is stated that the inspector of customs at Macció is brother-in-law of examiner Gama and of 1st clerk Andrade. The latter is a relative of the custom-house brokers, of the janitor of the warehouse and of the guarda-mor, and connected by marriage with the guards, who are relatives of the inspector and of Examiner Gama. The latter is first cousin to examiner Gama and Ramalho. The chief of the first section is sponsor of the children of the inspector, one of whom is 4th clerk. One of the sons of the chief of the first section is custom-house broker for the firm of Boxwell, the most important house in Macció. The chief of the 2nd section is brother of 3rd clerk José Augusto's brother-in-law. José Augusto is cousin of 2nd clerk Palmeira and is connected by marriage with 1st clerk Dyonisio, who is cousin and brother-in-law of landing officer Luiza da Costa. First clerk Afonso Gonçalves is brother of 4th clerk João Nunes. The chief of the first section is brother-in-law of the retired guard Pureza, who is a relative of 1st clerk Afonso. Fourth clerk Vasconcelos is cousin of 1st clerk Afonso and of Pureza.

-The municipal council of this city had estimated its revenue for last year at 27,321,360\$000. It collected 26,066,765\$42; but of this sum that is 15,336,710\$12 was not properly received, which consequently amounted to 11,559,016\$330. The amount of house tax, which had been estimated at 5,000,000\$ was in fact 6,886,159\$955; but in compensation for this gain many items produced much less than the estimate. Licenses, for instance, which had been estimated at 3,000,000\$ produced only 1,309,007\$273 and the collection of arrears of taxes which had been estimated at 4,000,000\$, produced only 288,951\$876. The general government continues to collect the taxes on industries and professions, transfer of property, and water, which were included in the estimates of the municipal government and were expected to produce 9,000,000\$. The expenditure amounted to 26,910,039\$336. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the *plano* *estadual*, whose expenses for the year had been estimated at 1,000,000\$, cost only 787,445\$266. If money must be squandered in this way, of course the smaller the sum the better. The Banco da Republica seems to have supplied the municipal government with money to meet the most pressing demands on it and at the end of the year the latter owed the bank 5,290,436\$500. To satisfy creditors it owed 1,535,108\$841; that there was, moreover, an unclassified debt of 4,683,694\$208, making total liabilities to the amount of 11,509,324\$999, which will absorb a pretty large part of the recent loan.





Pereverant	Glasgow	..
Robertson	London	..
Rifudo	Carliff	15 Feb.
Royal George	Leith	..
Rolle (str)	Newcastle	4 Feb.
Sven	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Sercia	Oporto	..
Shlanan	Swansea	21 Feb.
Sound of Jura	Glasgow	19 Feb.
Victoria	Hamburg	21 Feb.
Whitwood	Mobile	21 Dec.
William Brasfont (str)	Leith	28 Feb.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 2nd, 1896.

NAME	TONE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
<b>American</b>				
Ing M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 24	Macao	V. W. Gutin & C.
bk C. S. Hallert	974	11	New York	Genl de C. & I.
bk Baltimore	610	19	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Ing Glad Tidings	603	Mar. 5	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Ing Duris	875	19	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
<b>Antarian</b>				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marselles	To order
<b>British</b>				
sp Mozambique	2305	Feb. 6	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Assyrin	1098	6	Antwerp	Genl de C. & I.
sp Newcom Hall	1449	9	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp W. H. Cornar	1328	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp East Indian	1693	10	Cardiff	Bez. Coal Co.
sp E. King	1297	10	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
sp M. L. Burnil	1449	Mar. 4	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp New City	1393	9	Pensacola	V. W. Gutin & C.
Ing White Wings	495	9	Boscageula	Azevedo, R. P. & C.
bk Amasson	1370	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
bk Tanjore	868	19	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
bk Canalia	1451	19	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
sp James Kerr	281	10	Cardiff	Bez. Coal Co.
bk Grenada	635	10	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
Ing Wy'yer/CSte	778	16	Liverpool	Hime & C.
Ing Geneva	417	19	Swansea	J. A. G. Santos
Ing L. C. Crosby	298	19	Moscoro	John Moore & C.
sp Nile	2079	18	Leith	Gas Co.
Ing Azev. Vents	1476	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
Ing Rta	370	19	Swansea	Bez. Coal Co.
Ing Kildonan	274	21	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
Ing Aldine	317	21	Rosario	To order
<b>Danish</b>				
Ing Haabet	107	Jan. 31	Alcoa	To order
Ing Amete	298	Feb. 28	Paranaguá	J. S. Couto & C.
Ing Marie Sophie	234	Mar. 18	Hamburg	C. Schützplan
Ing Sylphie	149	21	Moscoro	A. O. Maia
<b>Dutch</b>				
Ing Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Heckler & C.
<b>German</b>				
bk Marie	390	Feb. 7	Marselles	To order
bk Frieda Malm	1297	12	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Orch	772	Jan. 23	Marselles	To order
bk Alpino	513	Feb. 19	Marselles	E. Ou & C.
bk Rosa	253	Mar. 13	Marselles	Edificadora Co.
bk Giuseppeina	630	13	Mobile	V. W. Gutin & C.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Inger	493	Feb. 28	Norwegian	Genl de C. & I.
bk O. Trygvason	820	Mar. 5	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
Ing John	241	19	Santos	To order
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Van da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
bk Nova Lide	414	Feb. 20	Oporto	To Order
bk Venturosa	337	Feb. 21	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Atlantic	594	20	Monvidio	Macedo Jr. & C.
bk Bella Formosa	500	Mar. 18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk Quiteria	374	18	Oporto	To order
<b>Spanish</b>				
bk Catalina	478	Mar. 9	Montevideo	G. Gudgong & C.
<b>Swedish</b>				
bk Erik	387	27	London	Walter, C. & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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## WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qto less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of almost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to view the agent,

**Thomas Price,**

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Mar. 16	Cervantes Br	Valparaiso* 2nd Santos 18h	Norton, M & C. Chargeours Réunis
16	V. de B. Aires Fr	do do	H. Stoltz & C.
17	Strossburg Gr	do do	Wilson Sons & C
17	Laguna Br	Liverpool* 19d	New York* 29d
17	Cresle Fr. Br	Cardiff 2d	Bez. Coal Co.
17	S. Schallizo Gk	Muselles* 21d	Karl Vainis & C
17	Aquiline Fr	Montevideo 9d	To order
17	Valner Dan	New York* 25d	Norton, M. & C
18	Hellana Br	Cardiff 21d	Bez. Coal Co.
18	Martino Br	Valparaiso* 15d	Wilson Sons & C
18	Orcana Br	Hamburg* 29d	E. Johnston & C
19	Macchona Gr	La Veloz	A. Fiolta & C
19	Mat. Bruzza It	Santos 19h	Royal Mail
19	Lamar Br	do do	Rombner & C
20	Stefania Aust	do do	E. Johnston & C
20	Conicetes Gr	do do	Norton, M. & C.
20	Rosse Br	Hamburg* 29d	E. Johnston & C
20	Foto Alegre Gr	Bombay* 19d	Rex. Maritimes
21	Portugal Fr	River Plate* 15d	Camuyano & C
21	Mantiola Br	Buenos Aires 6d	Zeatin, Ramos & C
21	Bellarena Arg	Santos 24h	Quayle, D. & C.
21	Houbara Br	do do	Norton, M. & C
22	Katir Fr. Br	do do	
22	Mozart Br	do do	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 16	Coridola Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
16	Granton Br	Buenos Aires	Balist
17	Lindfame Br	do do	do
17	Avona Br	Santa Lucia	do
17	Cervantes Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
17	Lignin Br	do do	do
17	V. de B. Aires Fr	Flavia*	do
17	Belgrano Gr	Santos	do
18	Orcana Br	Liverpool*	do
18	Strossburg Gr	Buenos	do
18	Aquiline Fr	River Plate*	do
18	Greenville Br	Buenos Aires	Balist
18	Alumin Nor	Montevideo	do
19	Irlinghton Br	Middlesbrough	Iron ore
19	Windsor Br	Buenos Aires	Balist
19	Cresle Fr. Br	Santos	Sundries
19	Corica Fr	do do	do
19	Campagna Fr	do do	do
19	Eira Br	do do	do
20	Ilithin Br	do do	do
20	Tamar Br	Southampton*	do
20	Maranhão It	Genoa*	do
20	Macedonia Gr	do do	do
21	Corrientes Br	Rio Grande*	Sundries
21	Hambura*	Hambura*	do
21	Mat. Bruzza It	River Plate	do
21	Stefania Aust	Buenos Aires	Balist
21	Southwold Br	do do	do
21	Bellarena Arg	do do	do
21	Richmond Br	do do	do
21	Portugal Fr	River Plate	Sundries
21	Pilcomayo Br	S. João da Barra	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

### Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 23rd.

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,055,800\$	Swack 5% currency (apollinaris).....	—	— 968\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	—	946\$000 — 948 000
124,540,000	Bonds of 1900 covered.....	—	1,349 000 —
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	—	—
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	—	—
16,868,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	—	—
17,900,000	State of Espiritu Santo.....	—	—
7,329,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—	950 000 —
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	—	1,005 000 —

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000—Jan. 96
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000—Jan. 96
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	80	3 200—Jan. 96
20,000,000	Constructor.....	200	—
17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000—Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	6 000—Jan. 96
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	100	3 000—Jan. 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	10 000—Jan. 96
156,756,200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000—Jan. 96
20,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	100	3 000—Jan. 96
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000—Jan. 96
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	100	4 500—Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	—
10,000,000	Mirambulo.....	100	—
10,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	75	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
20,000,000	União Sorocabana-Tamaia.....	200	—
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	60	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardin Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Feb. 96
5,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 96
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confangua Industrial.....	200	10 000—Jan. 96
1,500,000	D. Israel.....	200	40 000—Jan. 96
1,000,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10 000—Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	6\$ p. a—Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000—Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 95
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000—Jan. 96

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 This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

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 These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.  
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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
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On the line of Silvestre tramway. SANTA THERESA.  
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and  
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore,  
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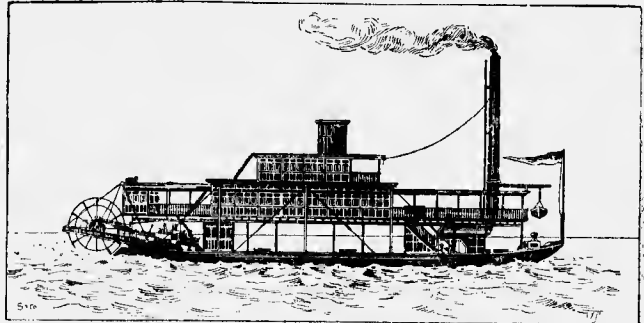


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